RELATIVE CLAUSES

CEFR Level B2 — Upper-Intermediate

English Language Worksheets | 4 Worksheets + Answer Key

Worksheet 1: Sentence-Relative 'which' & Quantifiers

'which' about a whole idea, and 'of whom / of which' patterns.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

PART A — **Look and learn**

Structure	Use	Example
sentence-relative which	refers to the whole previous clause	He was late, which annoyed everyone.
quantifier + of whom/which	all/some/none/many/both + of whom/which	I have two sisters, both of whom are doctors.
noun + of which	a part or feature of the thing	a house the roof of which was leaking
whom (object, formal)	object relative for people	the client whom we met yesterday

PART B — **Complete with a quantifier phrase**

Complete each sentence with a phrase like ‘all of whom’, ‘some of which’, ‘neither of whom’, ‘most of which’, etc.

1. She invited forty guests, _____ turned up.
2. The report made three claims, _____ was supported by data.
3. I have two business partners, _____ I fully trust.
4. They released ten albums, _____ sold well.
5. He gave several reasons, _____ convinced me.
6. The company hired twins, _____ had any experience.

PART C — **Add a sentence-relative 'which'**

Join each pair using sentence-relative ‘which’ (referring to the whole idea).

1. The train was cancelled. This ruined our plans.
   _____
2. She passed all her exams. This made her parents proud.
   _____
3. He forgot my birthday. This upset me.
   _____

4 The hotel upgraded our room. This was a nice surprise.
_____

Score: _____ / 14

Worksheet 2: Reduced Relative Clauses

Shorten a relative clause to a participle or infinitive phrase.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

PART A — **Look and learn**

Full clause	Reduced form	Type
the man who is waiting outside	the man waiting outside	-ing (active)
the letter which was sent yesterday	the letter sent yesterday	-ed (passive)
the first person who arrived	the first person to arrive	to-infinitive
the documents that need signing	the documents needing signing	-ing

Reduce each relative clause to a participle or infinitive phrase.

1. The passengers who were waiting at the gate grew impatient.
   → _____
2. The bridge which was built in 1890 is still in use.
   → _____
3. The last runner who finished got a medal too.
   → _____
4. Anyone who wants a ticket should queue here.
   → _____
5. The paintings that were stolen have been recovered.
   → _____
6. She was the only student who understood the question.
   → _____

PART B — **Expand the reduced clause**

Do the opposite: rewrite each reduced clause as a full relative clause.

1. The people living next door are musicians.
   → _____
2. The email attached to this message is important.
   → _____
3. The next train to leave is the 9:15.
   → _____

Score: _____ / 9

Worksheet 3: Transformation & Precision

Reshape clauses and choose the exactly right relative structure.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

PART A — **Sentence transformation**

Rewrite each sentence using the word or structure in brackets. Keep the meaning.

1. We met a guide. He spoke five languages. *(non-defining)*
   → _____
2. The house has a garden. Its garden is huge. *(the … of which)*
   → _____
3. Ten people applied. We interviewed only three of them. *(of whom)*
   → _____
4. The results were delayed. This frustrated the students. *(sentence-relative which)*
   → _____
5. The man to whom I spoke was helpful. *(informal: preposition at end)*
   → _____

PART B — **Choose the precise relative word**

Underline the correct option in each sentence.

1. The scientist, (who / whom) the committee praised, gave a speech.
2. This is the café (which / where) they first met.
3. She said nothing, (which / that) surprised us all.
4. The candidate (whose / who's) CV impressed us got the job.
5. There were twelve jurors, (all of whom / all of them) agreed.
6. It's a device (which / with which) you can measure humidity.

Score: _____ / 11

Worksheet 4: Reading & Writing

Relative clauses in analysis, then in a descriptive review.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

PART A — **Analytical reading**

> *The building, which took twelve years to complete, is the work of an architect whose name few outside the profession would recognise. Its central hall, the ceiling of which is painted with constellations, has become the feature for which visitors most often return. The city council, many of whom opposed the design at first, now cite it as a landmark — a change of heart which surprised the critics who had predicted failure. Standing beneath the dome, lit only by the light filtering through coloured glass, one understands why the project, expensive as it was, was worth the wait.*

1. Identify one sentence-relative ‘which’, one ‘of which’ phrase and one ‘of whom’ phrase.

_____

_____

_____

2. Find one reduced relative clause and expand it into a full clause.

_____

_____

3. Rewrite ‘the feature for which visitors most often return’ informally.

_____

4. Explain why the clause ‘which took twelve years to complete’ has commas.

_____

PART B — **Write a review**

Write a review (120–150 words) of a building, place, or product. Use at least FIVE relative clauses, including ONE sentence-relative ‘which’, ONE ‘of whom/which’ phrase, and ONE reduced clause. Underline them.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Word count: _____ Structures underlined: _____ / 5

Score: _____ / 17

ANSWER KEY & TEACHER NOTES

For teacher use only — B2 Level Worksheets

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Worksheet 1 – Sentence-Relative & Quantifiers

#	Question / Item	Answer / Guidance
B	Gaps 1–6 (sample answers)	**1 most of whom, 2 none of which, 3 both of whom, 4 some of which, 5 none of which, 6 neither of whom**
C1	sentence-relative	**The train was cancelled, which ruined our plans.**
C2	sentence-relative	**She passed all her exams, which made her parents proud.**
C3	sentence-relative	**He forgot my birthday, which upset me.**
C4	sentence-relative	**The hotel upgraded our room, which was a nice surprise.**

Worksheet 2 – Reduced Relative Clauses

#	Question / Item	Answer / Guidance
A1	-ing	**The passengers waiting at the gate grew impatient.**
A2	-ed	**The bridge built in 1890 is still in use.**
A3	to-infinitive	**The last runner to finish got a medal too.**
A4	-ing	**Anyone wanting a ticket should queue here.**
A5	-ed	**The paintings stolen have been recovered. / The stolen paintings …**
A6	to-infinitive	**She was the only student to understand the question.**
B1	expand	**The people who live next door are musicians.**
B2	expand	**The email which is attached to this message is important.**
B3	expand	**The next train which leaves / that is due to leave is the 9:15.**

Worksheet 3 – Transformation & Precision

#	Question / Item	Answer / Guidance
A1	non-defining	**We met a guide, who spoke five languages.**
A2	the … of which	**The house has a garden, the size of which is huge. / a house the garden of which is huge**
A3	of whom	**Ten people applied, of whom we interviewed only three.**
A4	sentence-relative	**The results were delayed, which frustrated the students.**
A5	informal	**The man (who/that) I spoke to was helpful.**
B	Precise word 1–6	**1 whom, 2 where, 3 which, 4 whose, 5 all of whom, 6 with which**

Worksheet 4 – Reading & Writing

#	Question / Item	Answer / Guidance
A1	Three structures	**Sentence-relative: ‘a change of heart which surprised the critics’. Of which: ‘the ceiling of which is painted with constellations’. Of whom: ‘many of whom opposed the design at first’.**
A2	reduced clause	**‘lit only by the light filtering through coloured glass’ → ‘… the light that filters through coloured glass’ (also ‘Standing beneath the dome’ → ‘As one stands …’)**
A3	informal rewrite	**the feature (which/that) visitors most often return for**
A4	why commas	**It is non-defining — extra, non-essential information about the (already identified) building — so it takes commas.**
B	Review (120–150 words)	**Up to 10 marks: 5 for five relative clauses, 3 for the required sentence-relative, of whom/which and reduced clause, 2 for coherence and accuracy.**